E/C.2/1999/CRP.2
22 July 1999

ENGLISH ONLY

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
1999 Resumed Session
17-28 January 2000

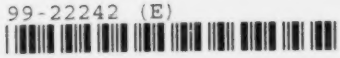
Compilation of Applications for Consultative Status of Non-Governmental Organizations for Consultative Status Deferred from previous sessions

Memorandum by the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

		Page
1.	International Committee of Peace and Human Rights (E/C.2/1995/Add.23)	2
2.	Assyrian National Congress (E/C.2/1997/R.2/Add.3)	8
3.	Israel Women's Network (E/C.2/1998/R.2/Add.10)	14
4.	Local Government International Bureau (E/C.2/1998/R.2/Add.24)	16
5.	Council for the Defence of Human Rights and Freedoms (E/C.2/1998/R.2/Add.26)	18

99-22242 (E)



/...

1. INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF PEACE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Classification requested: Roster

2. Headquarters address

7, chemin de Malvand
1292 Chambesy-Geneva
Switzerland

Postal address

C. P. 73
1292 Chambesy-Geneva
Switzerland

3. Date founded

10 January 1987

4. International or national

International Committee of Peace and Human Rights is an international organization.

5. Affiliation to non-governmental organizations already in status

The Committee has no affiliation to any non-governmental organizations already in status.

6. Aims

(a) To contribute by its persistent actions to the development of friendly and peaceful relations between nations based on the respect of the principle of the equality of rights of peoples and their rights to self-determination;

(b) To associate itself with research for solutions by means of negotiation, conciliation and mediation in view of maintaining peace and international security;

(c) To support actively the universal respect of human rights and basic freedoms, in practice, without discrimination on the basis of race, sex, language or religion;

(d) To contribute by its activities to the realization of the aims and objectives of the Organization of the United Nations, refusing to limit its activities to the interests of one group of persons, or one State;

(e) To be constantly inspired by the Charter of the United Nations which declares its belief in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equality of rights of men and women, as well as nations, big or small.

Since the aims of the Committee's work are largely devoted to the resolution of conflicts on a legal basis and in a non-violent way so that common interests among peoples may be found and developed, the Committee makes efforts to secure peace in situations of violence through the following methods: fact-

finding and early warning; organization of seminars and conferences; diplomacy to keep channels of communication open between opponents; education for human rights and conflict resolution; advice on constitutional issues; advice on arms control and confidence-building measures; assistance on mediation.

In the field of preventive diplomacy, non-governmental organizations, because of their familiarity with local situations, are well placed to play a part in early-warning machinery by drawing the attention of Governments to nascent and emergency conflicts. Much more must be done to coordinate activities in preventing conflicts from becoming violent. Coalition-building can have a multiplier effect on the ability to understand the complexities of conflict formation and the resolution of conflicts before they slide into violence.

7. Structure

The constitutive bodies of the International Committee of Peace and Human Rights are: the General Assembly; the Executive Council; the President.

The General Assembly is the highest authority of the organization, is composed of all its members and meets every three years. It decides on general programme and overall activities of the organization; elects the Executive Council and the President; decides amendments to the statutes and on the dissolution of the organization.

The Executive Council runs the organization between General Assembly meetings, in accordance with the latter's directives; decides on admittance and exclusion of members; meets as often as required, but at least once a year; adopts by-laws.

The President is the administrator and coordinator of the organization. He takes all initiatives favouring the development of the organization and the achievement of its aims.

8. Geographical membership

Africa

Zimbabwe: 1 individual

America

Canada: 1 organization, 10 individuals
United States of America: 1 organization, 30 individuals

Australasia

Australia: 8 individuals
New Zealand: 1 individual

Europe

Belgium: 1 organization, 3 individuals
Croatia: 1 organization
Cyprus: 2 individuals
France: 3 organizations, 18 individuals
Germany: 2 organizations, 33 individuals
Hungary: 1 organization
Iceland: 1 organization, 1 individual
Italy: 3 organizations, 8 individuals
Netherlands: 2 organizations, 22 individuals
Romania: 1 organization
Slovenia: 1 organization
Sweden: 2 organizations, 23 individuals
Switzerland: 2 organizations, 36 individuals

9. Profile of membership

Membership is open to any organization and individual wishing to express solidarity with international action to improve universal respect of human rights and basic freedoms, in practice, without discrimination on the basis of race, sex, language or religion, as expressed in the Charter of the United Nations.

10. Officers

President: Mihailo Milosevic (Switzerland)

Members of the Executive Committee: J. Djuknic (Cyprus)
L. Logue (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
M. Nasr (United States of America)
R. Nicic (Switzerland)
P. Porret (Switzerland)

11. Budget

The financial year runs from January to December.

To date, financial statements have not been audited by outside bodies, since it was deemed unwarranted in view of the sums involved.

Statement of income and expenditure 1 January 1993-30 December 1993
(Swiss francs)

Income

Membership dues	124 000.00
Earmarked subsidies	18 607.00
Balance brought forward (1992)	12 246.00
Total	155 053.00

/...

Expenditure

Salaries, permanent staff	80 400
State pension scheme and unemployment contributions	9 300
Office expenditures	12 620
Missions	4 728
Telecommunications	4 120
Postage	1 816
Assistance to organizations	18 637
Meetings	12 080
Miscellaneous expenses	4 200
Total	147 901

Note: The earmarked subsidies received by the Committee in 1993 come from an independent donor in Sweden and two independent donors in Switzerland.

12. Government as source of funds

The Committee has not received, directly or indirectly, any contribution whatsoever from any Government.

13. Other relationship with any Government

The International Committee of Peace and Human Rights has no relationship with any Government bearing on its management or the orientation of its activities.

14. Support of United Nations work, purpose and principles

The International Committee of Peace and Human Rights was founded within the framework of the preparations of the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and is firmly committed to the support and practical application of the Charter of the United Nations. The activities of the Committee are directed primarily towards the practical application of the articles of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the principles of other international declarations and legal instruments accepted by the United Nations.

15. Evidence of contribution to the United Nations, United Nations agencies, intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations

(a) Deeply concerned by the present situation of minorities in the Balkans, the Committee has organized a series of conferences and workings groups on the problems of minorities in the following countries:

Conference on Minorities in Hungary (25-27 September 1992)
Conference on Minorities in Romania (18-19 June 1993)
Conference on Minorities in Albania (25-26 September 1993)

All results of these seminars have been transmitted to the Commission on Human Rights.

The International Committee of Peace and Human Rights is currently preparing the following:

Conference on Minorities in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (summer/autumn 1995)
Conference on Minorities in Slovenia (summer/autumn 1995)
Conference on Minorities in Yugoslavia (summer/autumn 1995)

Proceeding from its experience on minority policies in the Balkan States, the International Committee is prepared to cooperate, or already cooperates, with all international institutions concerned with these issues.

The Committee's conferences and seminars provide invaluable information on the problems of minorities, which is transmitted to the Centre for Human Rights in Geneva. This could constitute a reference for increasing cooperation between the Centre for Human Rights, the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

An international conference on children and the war in the former Yugoslavia was also organized by the Committee from 26 to 28 August 1994.

The International Committee is one of the rare non-governmental organizations dealing regularly with human rights issues in the Balkan countries and may thereby contribute substantially to the work of the United Nations in that field.

(b) The International Committee is as yet not affiliated with any specialized agency of the United Nations.

(c) The Committee has been cooperating for several years with the following non-governmental organizations already in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in category II: International Fellowship of Reconciliation and World Federalist Movement. It has consultative status with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in The Hague.

The Committee and the two non-governmental organizations mentioned above help to provide advice on constitutional issues and are currently developing networks between university-based experts in constitutional law, non-governmental organizations, and conflicting parties themselves. It is the Committee's view that Federalist principles provide one basis for a constitutional and legal order.

16. Publications

The Committee does not publish any periodicals.

The results of the conferences organized by the Committee are collected and published together in book form in the language of the minority concerned and in an English translation.

17. Dissemination of United Nations information through publications

Since the Committee does not publish periodicals, it disseminates United Nations information by means specified under point 18.

18. Dissemination of United Nations information through other means

In all its activities, the Committee regularly disseminates information on the United Nations, in particular information on the work of the Commission on Human Rights. The Commission's documents are distributed at conferences organized by the Committee, specified in the answer to question 15.

19. Channel by which United Nations representative communicates to constituency

The Committee's United Nations representative would report directly to the President, who would undertake to present the appropriate information to the members of the organization.

2. ASSYRIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

1. Classification requested: Special

2. Headquarters address

3704 No. Veneman Ave.
Modesto, CA 95356 USA

Postal address

P.O. Box 3539
Modesto, CA 95352 USA

3. Date founded

1st March 1983 (Incorporated as a non-profit organization on 22 July 1992 in the state of California, USA)

4. International or national

The Assyrian National Congress is an international organization.

5. Affiliation to non-governmental organizations already in consultative status

The Congress has no affiliation to any non-governmental organizations already in status.

6. Aims

The ANC is a rallying point, at the international level, to protect the identity and human rights of the stateless and ancient peoples of the world and to preserve their cultures and languages, especially those in the Middle East (Assyrian-Aramaic: Maronites, Chaldeans, Syriaans and Jacobites; also those of Copts, Nubians, Jelu, Tyyari, Tkhoma, Baz and Deez). Assyrian-Aramaic language is the same language spoken by Jesus Christ and His disciples.

Means to achieve these aims

(a) Conducts field studies, seminars and research on the ancient cultures and languages in several parts of the world.

(b) Collaborates with, and gives financial assistance, to colleges and universities conducting studies on ancient peoples.

(c) Promotes the human rights, at the international level, of ancient peoples in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the principles of the United Nations.

(d) Uses the mass media (television, radio and publications) to inform the public about the necessity to protect and preserve the rich heritage of the ancient peoples.

(e) Supports legislation in several countries to preserve and protect ancient languages.

/...

7. Structure

The constitutive bodies of the Assyrian National Congress are:

(a) The ANC General Assembly: The highest authority of the congress is composed of representatives of all affiliated organizations and prominent individuals. It meets every two years and it decides on overall policy, programmes and activities of the congress. It elects the President, Council, and the Standing Committees of the congress.

(b) The ANC Council: It runs the congress between General Assembly meetings. It meets every six months to review the ANC programmes, accept new members and check on the progress of the Standing Committees.

(c) The ANC President: The office of the President is the administrative and coordinating body of the congress. The president appoints the staff, conducts field studies and reports to the meetings of the ANC Council and General Assembly.

8. Geographical membership

Asia

Iraq: 4 organizations: 550 individuals
Turkey: 1 organization: 15 individuals
Syrian Arab Republic: 1 organization: 40 individuals
Iran (Islamic Republic of): 1 organization: 12 individuals
Lebanon: 2 organizations: 73 individuals
India: 1 organization: 21 individuals

Africa

Egypt: 7 individuals
Sudan: 3 individuals

Europe

Russian Federation: 3 organizations: 73 individuals
Armenia: 1 organization: 20 individuals
Georgia: 17 individuals
United Kingdom: 1 organization: 35 individuals
Netherlands: 2 individuals
Malta: 3 individuals
Greece: 1 individual
Denmark: 1 individual
Germany: 2 organizations: 12 individuals
France: 3 individuals
Sweden: 1 organization: 5 individuals

Australia: 2 organizations: 59 individuals

New Zealand: 1 individual

America

United States: 3 organizations: 634 individuals
Canada: 1 organization: 88 individuals
Uruguay: 1 individual

The ANC membership includes many nationalities spread in all Continents of the world. Since its inception in March 1983, ANC adopted a scheme to recruit new members through "membership drives" conducted on an annual basis in several countries.

9. Profile of membership

The ANC membership is open to all persons and nationalities wishing to work in solidarity to protect and preserve the human rights, culture and language of stateless and ancient peoples of the world. All organizations affiliated with ANC work in close cooperation with ANC to further the international aims and objectives of the congress. Individual members are mostly professionals, graduate students, businessmen, and educators who donate their time and money to monitor the abuses against the stateless and ancient peoples.

10. Officers

President: Sargon Dadesho (United States)

Vice-President: Sergi Osipov (Russian Federation)

Secretary: Janet Shummon (United States)

Treasurer: Vatrom Darmoo (United Kingdom)

Asia & Middle East Coordinator: Ibrahim Samir Barkho (Iraq)

Africa Coordinator: Mansour Sayedhom (Egypt)

Europe Coordinator: Aril Ramesdat (Denmark)

America Coordinator: Mirza Sargis (Canada)

Members of the ANC Council: Joseph Markhay (Germany), Samira Khoshaba (Iraq), Wilson Bet-Mansour (Islamic Republic of Iran), Sabri Yaldis (Turkey), Sargon Youkhana (Syrian Arab Republic), Khamis Khamis (Australia), Yaghoub Youkhana (Sweden), Farid Kamel (Holland), Thierry Petros Elloff (France), and Lydia Yousif (United States).

All officers and members of the ANC Council are volunteers who are elected during the meetings of the ANC General Assembly. Over the past 12 years, the

ANC General Assembly held its sessions in United States (3 times), United Kingdom, Iraq and the Russian Federation.

11. Budget

The financial year runs from April to March. Therefore, the balance sheet of last year (1993-1994) is presented here. Financial statements of the congress are audited by a special committed elected by the General Assembly. This committee reports directly to the General Assembly.

Financial resources of the congress come mainly from contributions, organizational membership, and donations from individuals, groups and institutions.

Summary of financial statement 1 April 1995-31 March 1996 (United States dollars)

Income

Organizational membership	39 621
Contributions	65 800
Special fund-raising events	58 049
Individual donations	23 559
Interest	4 303
Balance brought forward (1994-1995)	30 281
Total	221 613

Expenditure

Salaries, Presidential office staff	25 098
Office supplies, postage and purchase	12 142
International travel	21 600
Mass media	28 900
Conferences	7 500
Telephones, fax etc.	8 264
Donations to students, colleges etc.	55 951
Miscellaneous expenses	2 337
Total	161 792

The projected budget for 1997 is not available at this time.

Note: The above financial statement is from the Auditing Committee of ANC. There is no outside audit of our finances.

12. Governments as sources of funds

ANC does not accept any funds or donations from Governments, intergovernmental organizations or other non-governmental organizations.

/...

13. Other relationship with any Government

The Assyrian National Congress has no relationship with any Government bearing on its management, functions or the orientation of its programmes and activities.

14. Support of United Nations work, purposes and principles

The Assyrian National Congress was founded in 1983, as a result of the "Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination", launched by the General Assembly on 10 December 1973. The Assyrian National Congress is firmly committed to the non-violence principles of the United Nations. Its programmes and activities strictly adhere to the legal instruments accepted by the United Nations. ANC is committed to the following declarations and resolutions adopted by the General Assembly: 1. The Charter of the United Nations, 2. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crimes of Genocide (1948), 3. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965), 4. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), 5. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), 6. Helsinki and Belgrade Conferences on Human Rights, 7. Resolution 728 F (XXVIII) of the Economic and Social Council, 8. Resolution 1 (XXIV) of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and resolution 1503 (XLVIII) of the Economic and Social Council. ANC adheres to and implements the above United Nations resolutions and declarations in its quest to protect and preserve the cultures and languages of the stateless and ancient peoples.

15. Evidence of contribution to the United Nations, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations

(a) ANC activities correspond fully to the procedural working of the Commission on Human Rights. This Commission is the primary organ of the United Nations for human rights abuses in the world. ANC communicates and collaborates with the Commission on Human Rights in all matters related to the abuses of human rights and stateless and ancient peoples. European representatives of ANC have met repeatedly with the officials of the Centre for Human Rights (1986 and 1988) at Geneva, and several written communications have been sent by the President of ANC to the said Centre and to the Commission on Human Rights in accordance with resolution 728 F (XXVIII) of the Economic and Social Council, specifically dealing with the human and cultural abuses against stateless Christian peoples in certain Middle Eastern and African countries (Nubians in Sudan, Assyrian and Chaldea in Iraq and Copts in Egypt).

The Assyrian National Congress participated, as an invited NGO, in the World Summit for Social Development held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995. During the Summit, ANC representatives met with the officials of several relevant United Nations departments and special agencies. In addition, our representatives participated in several forums sponsored by non-governmental organizations and United Nations organs at the Summit. In addition, the congress's representatives will attend Habitat II at Istanbul in June 1996 (information has been forwarded to the Secretariat).

(b) The Assyrian National Congress has no activities to date in association with the other specialized agencies of the United Nations.

(c) Since its inception in 1983, ANC has developed close working relationships with several international non-governmental organizations, and human rights centres, including:

Human Rights Watch
Amnesty International
European Parliament
Iraqi-Islamic Human Rights Organization
Society for Threatened Peoples
International League for Human Rights
Fourth World Nations
African Watch
Middle East Watch
World Council of Churches
Caritas Organization
League of Red Cross Societies

19. Channel by which United Nations representative communicates to constituency

Our United Nations representative will report directly to the ANC Council, which will undertake, through the ANC Information Bureau, to present the appropriate information to the affiliated organizations and individuals.

3. ISRAEL WOMEN'S NETWORK

Address: P.O. Box 53186
Jerusalem 91531
Israel

Category requested: Special

Date established: 1984. Registered: 10 July 1985

Membership: The organization is a national organization, with 2,400 individual members.

Summary of financial statement for year 1996 (in United States dollars)

Income	
Membership dues	11 328
Contributions from Governments	7 310
Contributions from intergovernmental organizations	
Contributions from other non-governmental organizations	
Revenue from contracts etc.	
Other income	642 678
Total	661 316
Expenditure	
Administration	166 965
Projects	471 281
Other activities	-
Total	638 246

IWN is a non-partisan organization which aims to improve the status and welfare of women in Israel by promoting women's rights, combating discrimination and firmly placing women's issues and perspectives on the national agenda. IWN is the country's foremost advocacy group for women. It represents women at national and international forums, provides expert testimony and consultation for decision-making bodies, including the legislature, and is a major source of information on the status of women in Israel. Through all its activities, IWN aims to raise consciousness of gender inequality and to bring women's issues to the forefront of public attention.

IWN has developed special competence in several areas. Its legal experts have initiated and drafted important legislation on behalf of women (e.g. the Prevention of Domestic Violence Law, numerous amendments to the Equal Employment and Equality of Opportunity Laws, Extension of the Statute of Limitations for Crimes of Incest) and have represented plaintiffs and appellants in precedent-setting cases, especially in the Supreme Court. Major legal victories include a

/.

ruling endorsing affirmative action in favour of women and rulings banning discriminatory practices against women in the Israel Defense Force and in the National Health Service.

IWN leadership courses and seminars are providing women across the country and in all types of communities with the essential skills required for personal and professional advancement. IWN educational courses are helping to combat preconceptions regarding women's roles and abilities, while IWN health programmes are helping to develop research and care facilities specifically related to women's needs.

IWN intends to participate in all United Nations conferences and forums in order to provide a woman's perspective, to present special reports on the status of women in Israel, and to submit oral and written statements that pertain to women and women's welfare.

4. LOCAL GOVERNMENT INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

Address: 35 Great Smith Street
London SW1P 3BJ
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Category requested: General

Date established: 18 August 1988

Membership: a national organization with 0 individual members, and 410 organizational members.

Summary of financial statement for year ending 31 March 1997
(Pounds sterling (£))

Income*

Membership dues	0
Contributions from Governments	1 300 000
Contributions from intergovernmental organizations	0
Contributions from other non-governmental organizations	0
Revenue from contracts and so on	-
Other income	165 490
Total	1 465 490

Expenditure

Administration	1 418 663
Projects**	-
Other activities	-
Total	1 418 663

* Income represents contributions receivable from local authorities and European institutions as well as proceeds receivable from seminars, conferences, project work and the sale of publications, exclusive of value-added tax (VAT).

** Budget not divided into these categories as the Bureau is not a "project" organization. The services provided to members are mainly through seminars, conferences, publications, briefing papers and the facilitation of development and technical cooperation not defined as "projects".

Activities

The Local Government International Bureau, which is the international outreach arm of the Local Government Association of England, the Welsh Local Government Association, the Association of Local Authorities of Northern Ireland and the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities, seeks accreditation to the

/...

Economic and Social Council as the national affiliate body of the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA). IULA is based in The Hague, Netherlands, and has regional branches in all United Nations regions. IULA is in consultative status with the Council. The Bureau seeks accreditation under the procedure set out in Council resolution 1996/31.

Bureau personnel have been active within the United Nations system for a number of years, not only through IULA's consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, but within the context of the United Kingdom local authority contribution and response to United Nations activities. The Bureau has provided the interface between the United Nations process and the national/local implementation of the outcomes of the Earth Summit (1992). In cooperation with IULA, and with the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives, the Bureau has promoted Local Agenda 21, the mechanism for the implementation of Agenda 21 at local level, among its members. It also promotes the Habitat Agenda in tandem with Local Agenda 21. Bureau personnel have also participated in the World Summit for Social Development, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), the Commission on Human Settlements and the sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

A Committee of senior elected members formed to guide and inform the United Nations-related activities of the United Kingdom local authority associations and their member authorities, has recently been confirmed and strengthened, despite budget constraints in other areas. This demonstrates the Bureau's commitment to the cause of the United Nations, and especially its activities relevant to the local authority sector.

The Bureau has also been active within the "partnership" strategy practised by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in seeking to build interfaces between levels of government, social groups and sectoral interests and activities. For example, a strong delegation was sent to the recent International Conference on Governance for Sustainable Growth and Equity organized by UNDP.

5. COUNCIL FOR THE DEFENCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Address: Velusha 46,38000 Prishtina-Kosovo-Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Category requested: General

Date established: 2 November 1990

Membership: The organization is a national organization, with 74 individual members.

Summary of financial statement for 1997 (United States dollars)

Income	
Membership dues	-
Contributions from Governments	-
Contributions from intergovernmental organizations	27 500
Contributions from other non-governmental organizations	15 000
Revenue from contracts etc.	1 500
Other income	-
Total	43 500
Expenditure	
Administration	14 300
Projects	12 000
Other activities	2 150
Total	35 450

Summary of aims and activities

On 14 December 1989, a group of intellectuals and political activists founded the Council for the Defence of Human Rights in Prishtina, having as an objective the monitoring of human rights abuses in Kosovo and other ethnic Albanian regions in the territory of former Yugoslavia, to inform international and local public opinion, and when possible to defend all those whose rights have been violated. In fact, we have not been in a position to defend them legally, but for the first time in the history of the Albanians in Kosovo we succeeded in recording the violation of human rights prevailing in Kosovo. We have provided free legal advice to all of those whose rights have been violated by the authorities.

Ever since, the Council has produced weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports on human rights abuses. During these past years, the Council has been very busy in recording the human rights violations: hundreds have been killed, wounded and mutilated or have been subjected to other forms of inhuman and degrading treatment. Thousands of Albanians have been

imprisoned, poisoned, dismissed arbitrarily from their jobs and evicted from their homes. Since pupils and the students have no access to their school buildings, secondary schools and the university have been closed for several years. Our information has been pertinent to many international organizations and United Nations bodies, reports, and resolutions passed by the Commission on Human Rights, the General Assembly and the Security Council.

As regards the future work of the Council, we expect to introduce our reports to the Commission on Human Rights and to condemn human rights abuses in any parts of the world, whenever they occur.

For the time being, our status is very unfavourable and inferior: we don't enjoy the right to take the floor, even though we feel that we have plenty to say. We will act in the framework of international standards and respect all United Nations norms and standards. We already have the experience as regards the work with the Economic and Social Council but we need to act independently.